

flashed immediately listed nearly to the water's edge.

"Meanwhile, the commanding of the whole Japanese fleet, as it controlled by one automatic switch, was concentrated upon the crowd of officers and men standing in the water, and the ship, with its fragments in the air like dry leaves before the wind.

"Almost simultaneously the flagship reared up, as perpendicular as a pole, bedded in the ground, and plunged to the bottom of the sea."

**How Rojstevsky Was Captured**  
Telegraph's Sasebo correspondent writes:

"I have been able to obtain the following narrative of the circumstances under which Rojstevsky was captured. He was at first on board his flagship, the Katsura Maru. From the beginning of the battle on May 27, he fought with magnificent courage, but on May 28, his flagship became separated from the remainder of the fleet.

"Where he was isolated, but kept on firing all his guns, one battleship against overwhelming odds. For a time she was the solitary target of the Japanese fleet.

"She was swept by her decks like a cyclone, and it was soon evident that she must be captured. Therefore, the admiral, with eight of his staff officers, was removed to the destroyer Bledov.

"All the while the Japanese continued to pour in their storm of shells. Rojstevsky, having fled from his flagship, was now the target of the combined fleet. The destroyer, now the admiral's flagship, attempted to break away, first pointing her head one way, then another, in her efforts to find a gap in the ring of ships.

"The Japanese destroyer Sasanami advanced from the lines to meet the admiral's destroyer, and she glided through the water, pouring in a terrible and unrelenting fire. The Bledov became disabled and was unable to continue her steering gear, which had been rendered useless.

"It was now that Rojstevsky and his chief of staff were wounded again, and this time the admiral was seriously injured. The Bledov was boarded by a crew of the Sasanami.

"The Japanese searched high and low. All the Russians on the Bledov were made prisoners, and Rojstevsky was the last man to be discovered. He was found hiding in the bottom of the destroyer, bleeding freely from many wounds."

**How Nebogotoff Did It**  
Another dispatch received by the Daily Telegraph from Tokyo states that when Rear-Admiral Nebogotoff surrendered, the Russians hoisted red flags on their topmasts, with Russian flags below them.

The crews were ordered to parade on the decks, and some of the sailors were waving white flags. The whole affair, the dispatch says, was a "contemptible spectacle."

The correspondent goes on to say: "It is understood that Admiral Nebogotoff, who is grateful for the kind treatment given him by order of the Mikado, will be allowed to proceed home within a few days. His surrender was disgraceful and unaccountable. An examination of his ships showed that, though the guns were rusty and the bottoms of the vessels covered with sea-weed, there was no lack of fighting resources. There were heaps of ammunition, and no trace of damage by the Japanese shells."

The crew of the Bledov described how three successive 11-inch shells completely disabled the vessel and sent her to the bottom inside of forty minutes. All stories, the Telegraph's correspondents say, contrast the accuracy of the Japanese gunners with the wild firing of the Russians, who were outfought and out-maneuvred at all points.

It is stated that Admiral Togo, on the night before the battle, when he knew from his scouts that the Russians were off Tsushima Island the following morning, and knowing that all his preparations were complete, slept soundly.

**Togo's Location.**  
The Daily Telegraph publishes the following: TOKIO, June 1.—A correspondent at Sasebo sends the following brief, incisive summary of the naval battle:

"Admiral Togo has never changed his plan of operations. He had always waited in Tushima Straits and lay there, ready, for three months. Not even the officers of the ships of other squadrons knew the place where Togo's main squadron lay harbored."

**CALL NEBOGOTOFF COWARDLY TRAITOR**  
Ugly Stories of Mutiny Aboard Russian Ships—Over 10,000 Men Lost.

(By Associated Press.)  
ST. PETERSBURG, June 2.—All censorship is now removed from foreign dispatches and the people are appalled at the horrible stories of slaughter on board the Russian ships. The admiral has not yet been able to estimate even approximately from the foreign advices the loss of men, but as the ships were over, rather than under, manned, the total will be greater than the ordinary complement of the vessels would indicate, and probably will exceed ten thousand. If only about four thousand were saved.

Ugly stories are circulating in this city of the demoralization and even treachery of the crews of several of the Russian ships during the battle, and it is even said that the crew of the battleship Orel, having their officers and hoisted the white flag. The origin of these stories, which are discredited by all naval men here, cannot be traced, as the only direct information comes from Japan, but doubtless they are based on the trouble among the crew of the Orel before her departure for the Far East. She was sunk at her dock before she left Cron-

**Can Find No Russians.**  
10:30 P. M.—Admiral Togo, telegraphing yesterday, says:

"The ships sent northward to search for Russian ships returned yesterday. The cruisers Iwate and Yakumo and other vessels sent southward to find Russian ships returned today. They thoroughly searched the Shanghai course, from Tushima, and vicinity, but on both sides found no trace of the Russians."

Admiral Shimamura, on board the cruiser Iwate, reports:

"During the battle on May 27th, at 3:37 P. M., the cruiser Iwate vigorously attacked the Russian cruiser Jemchug at a distance of three thousand metres. The Jemchug sank in one minute. The loss of the Jemchug is therefore confirmed."

"During the engagement fire broke out on the Jemchug and smoke concealed the vessel. Consequently the remainder of our fleet was unable to see the ship."

**Cause of Defeat.**  
Noon.—The cardinal causes of Rojstevsky's defeat have been the subject of general discussion here. One Japanese expert gives the following analysis:

"First, an imperfect reconnaissance and incomplete, faulty and misleading intelligence.

"Second, an imperfect battle formation, which indicated that Rojstevsky did not expect to meet Togo off Tushima.

"Third, the weather, the direction of the wind, and the sunlight were unfavorable to the Russians. Togo, having the sun behind him and firing with the wind, while the Russians had the sunlight in their eyes and fired against the wind.

"Fourth, the Russians wasted their ammunition, and eventually ran short. It is believed that the surrender of Nebogotoff was necessary because his ammunition had been expended."

"Fifth, the marked inferiority of the Russian gunnery."

Some experts criticize Rojstevsky for essaying the Tushima channel. Others uphold him, saying that his only chance lay in going through that channel. The impression prevails that Rojstevsky was totally unaware of the presence of Togo's entire fleet off Tushima. Many believed that it was necessary for Togo to take a station at a pivotal point, from which point it would be possible to intercept the Russians entering either Tushima, Tsugaru or Soya channels. Calculations placed this pivotal point on the west coast, near the western entrance of Tsugaru channel. Togo's real whereabouts were known to many Japanese, but the secret was successfully guarded; another example of the willingness and ability of the Japanese to preserve military secrets.

**Attitude of Japs.**  
Leaving aside the questions of preparedness and superior conditions, the superiority of the Japanese personnel, fresh from fifteen months' successful campaigning, under all possible conditions, must be taken into consideration. Many ascribe the victory entirely to the superior marksmanship of the Japanese.

It is believed that it would probably be necessary to fight in the open sea, gave his crews long training in firing during rough weather, with a heavy wind blow-

**C. & O.**  
\$1.00 SUNDAY OUTINGS \$1.00  
TO  
NEWPORT NEWS,  
BUCKROE,  
OLD POINT,  
OCEAN VIEW AND  
PORTSMOUTH AND  
NORFOLK  
Trains 2 Trains  
Through to the Seaside,  
EVERY SUNDAY  
WITHOUT CHANGE.

Leave Richmond 8:30 and 9 A. M. The 8:30 train makes no stop between Richmond and Old Point. The 9 A. M. train runs via Newport News. \$1.00 round trip, every Sunday.

Returning, leave Norfolk 7 P. M. via Ocean View Railway; leave Ocean View 7:30 P. M.; leave Old Point, first train, 4:35 P. M.; leave Newport News 5:25 P. M.; arrive Richmond 7 P. M.; second train leaves Old Point 8:35 P. M.; arrive Richmond 10:15 P. M. This train does not stop at Newport News.

"Berry's For Shoes."



Now is the time to dig into your pocket.

A popular Summer resort for your feet—our \$3.50 low tied shoes.

Solid comfort, solid leather and solid value.

Any leather and any size.

The best hostelry to put in 'em—25c. and 50c.

**STRAWS AND PANAMAS.**  
A particular hat for every particular head.

We won't sell you an unbecoming hat.

Straws, 50c. up.  
Panamas, \$5.00 and \$7.50.



At last, later at Libau, the crew were mutinous.

Indignation against Rear-Admiral Nebogotoff is growing. The epithets "coward" and "traitor" are coupled with his name, especially since the receipt of the Tokyo dispatches showing that his surrender was not in the heat of battle, but with the land close under his nose, to which his crews could have escaped after the destruction of the ships.

In order to relieve the suspense of thousands of families, Russia has appealed to France to secure, through the French minister at Tokyo, the most complete list possible of the Russian officers and men who perished or were saved. The fate of hundreds will probably never be established.

The Admiralty has practically given up all hope that the Russian protected cruisers Aurora and Oleg might limp into port. Both these vessels are now believed to have foundered.

**THREW WOUNDED INTO THE OCEAN**  
(By Associated Press.)

TOKIO, June 2.—A. M.—It is planned to bring the battleship Orel to Yokosuka, where the Emperor will visit her. A remarkable story is in circulation concerning the wounded on the Orel. It is stated that at the opening of the fight, three hundred men were killed and wounded, and that the crew of the Orel fought with desperate bravery throughout the day previous to their surrender. The hull of the vessel is shell marked, and many of her guns are smashed and dismounted.

In response to thousands of suggestions and inquiries, the Navy Department has decided to erect an enormous lighthouse on Okino Island as a monument to commemorate Admiral Togo's great naval victory over the Russian fleet in the battle of the Sea of Japan.

It is planned to have the light show for a distance of eighty miles, covering almost the entire scene of the battle.

One hundred and forty, it is stated, were thrown overboard. Those slightly wounded were then fastened to the masts to prevent their interference with the fighting of the ship.

It is impossible to obtain any confirmation of this story, but later reports indicate that the crew of the Orel fought with desperate bravery throughout the day previous to their surrender. The hull of the vessel is shell marked, and many of her guns are smashed and dismounted.

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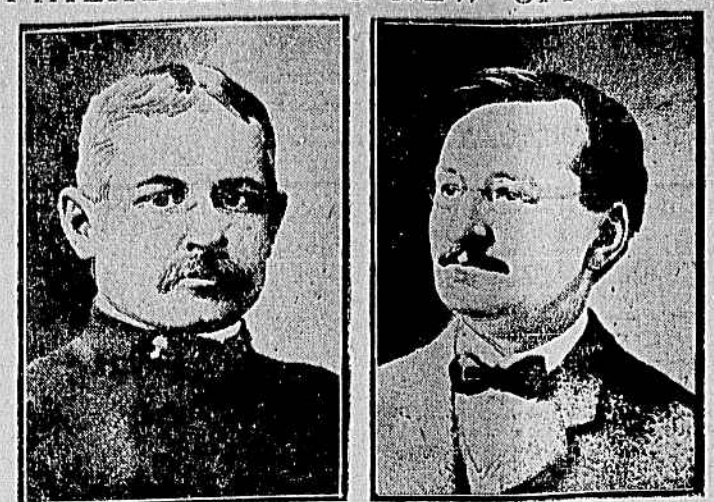
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## PHILADELPHIA'S NEW OFFICERS



A. LINCOLN ACKER, Director of Public Works.  
SHELDON POTTER, Director of Public Safety.

The spectacular fight for control of Philadelphia came to an end Thursday night, when the gang formally submitted to the rule of Mayor Weaver, who is championing the cause of the people. The Mayor won at every point. Among his triumphs was the confirmation of his appointment of Potter and Acker, whom he had named in place of Smyth and Costello, the deposed machine leaders.

ling and the ships rolling. When the hostile fleets met, the superiority of the Japanese immediately became evident. The sinking of battleships and armored cruisers by shell fire testifies to the deadly accuracy of the Japanese guns, and destroys the theory that it is impossible to sink such ships by shell fire.

The attitude of Japanese naval men, especially showing that his surrender was not in the heat of battle, but with the land close under his nose, to which his crews could have escaped after the destruction of the ships.

In order to relieve the suspense of thousands of families, Russia has appealed to France to secure, through the French minister at Tokyo, the most complete list possible of the Russian officers and men who perished or were saved. The fate of hundreds will probably never be established.

**CZAR MAY SUMMON A ZEMSKY SOBOR**  
Body May Be Called to Meet to Decide On Peace or War.

(By Associated Press.)  
ST. PETERSBURG, June 2.—Although official confirmation is lacking, the Associated Press again hears on very high authority that Emperor Nicholas has resolved to follow the ancient traditions of the house of Romanoff and summon a Zemsky Sobor to meet in the ancient capital of Moscow, to decide on peace or war, and determine the form and the prerogatives of the future Russian parliament.

Attempts during the afternoon to secure confirmation in court circles of the report that the Emperor had decided to summon a Zemsky Sobor met with the positive assertion that a definite decision had not been reached.

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## BRITISH MASTER TALKS OF JAPAN

His Ship Leaves Norfolk With Ammunition for Cavite.

**SATSUMA'S DANGEROUS CARGO**

In Connection With Large Shipment of Coal is Significant.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)  
NORFOLK, VA., June 2.—The British steamer Satsuma finished loading ammunition here yesterday and dropped down to the lower bay to await orders to sail for Cavite, Shanghai and Yokohama.

She took 5,230 packages of explosives and shells, valued at \$750,000, from the arsenal of the navy yard, which were sent to her by lighters, because the harbor regulations do not permit handling of such a quantity of high explosives in the inner harbor. There was no attempt at secrecy as to this shipment, but such a large quantity of explosives, considered in connection with the 70,000,000 tons of coal and other supplies sent from here recently by the government to Cavite, is significant, and caused comment here.

The Satsuma carried a general cargo, including many agricultural implements and part of the Japanese exhibit from the World's Fair at St. Louis.

**MINES OF THE JAPS.**  
Captain Chubb, of the British steamer Satsuma, which left Hampton Roads to-day for Cavite, with the ammunition taken from the arsenal of the navy yard here, and who has recently come from Yokohama, Japan, told how things were done in that port by the Japanese while he was there and the war with Russia was in progress.

He said that as he sailed his steamer into the port, which is some fifteen miles from the Pacific proper, a Japanese torpedo boat met him, and, being satisfied that the Satsuma was upon a friendly and commercial errand, advised him that she would pilot him through the mine fields. He was instructed to follow the torpedo boat, and did so. The pilot sailed a zig-zag course, the steamer following closely, and both reached the city in safety.

The British shipmaster said that it was clear that a vessel could not pass the mines which the Japanese had laid in the harbor. He did not dare to try in proof of this, he said that a "Blue Sentinel" shortly after the outbreak of the war, which was declared after she sailed, pushed boldly into Yokohama harbor, as she was accustomed to do, and when she reached the forts, which are well inside, struck something which did not jar her much, but caused her to stop and sheer

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